TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1817.

Vol. II.

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nothing was likely to be the Calmucks, the Breth-

ren turned their attention to the education I of heathen children; and, having, in 1808, ransomed four girls of the Kirgese nation, they had the satisfaction to see them grow up in the fear of the Lord. They were baptized in 1810. A poor Calmuck woman also, left to perish on the road, was some years ago brought into the settlement, kindly cared for by the inhabitants, and, after previous instruction, baptized: she departed this life, rejoicing in her Saviour.

Meanwhile the Brethren were visited by the German colonists living on the Wolga: and, by God's blessing, were made useful to them. Ministers of the Gospel were provided for most of the Colonies, by their instrumentality.

Very lately, the Brethren have renewed their attempts to awaken the Calmuck tribes. Two Brethren, John Gottfried Schill and Christian Hubner, left Sarepta for this purpose, in May 1815; and settled with the Torgutsk Horde, by whom they were well received. The London Missionary Society assisted this design by a liberal benefaction.

SERAMPORE AND CALCUTTA. Serampore is a Danish settlement, about 15 miles north of Calcutta, on the western bank of the Hoogley.

Missionaries:

Drs. Carey and Marshman ; Mesers. Ward, Lawson, Eustace Carey, Leonard, and Yates; with Mesers. Randall and Penny, on their voyage; besides William Smith (country born;) and the natives, Sebukrama, Neelo, Jahans, Petruse, Kanta, and Cait'hano.

The principle on which the missionaries agreed to act was, " that no one should engage in any private trade, but that whatever was procured by any member of the family should be appropriated to the benefit of the mission.

It is on this principle that Dr. Carey in the college, Dr. Marshman in the school, and Mr. Ward in the printing-office, have each contributed considerably more than 1000l. a year to the undertaking.

The premises occupied for the mission cost near 4000/. sterling; were purchased at three different times; and are vested in the missionaries, as trustees for the Socie-They contain dwelling-houses for the missionaries, school-rooms, and a spacious hall for public worship; also a printing-office, in which ten presses are constantly employed; a type foundery, in which are cast types for the greater part of the Eastern languages; and a mill for making paper, which is expected to cost 10,000 rupees, or 1250l. sterling. The material for making paper grows in great abundance in the country. If success at tend this undertaking, it will probably preve a great blessing to the whole country. At this station the translation of the Scriptures has been carried to an extent exceeding all expectation and example. The missionaries, by their own Society, by the British and Foreign Bible Society, by the liberality of the Christian public in Britain and America, and by their own literary labors, have been enabled, in different degrees, to translate the Scriptures into twenty-seven languages, and to print them in nearly the same number; affording a prospect of the most important advantages to the immense population of

At this station Dr. Marshman keeps a boarding-school for young gentlemen, and Mrs. Marshman another for young ladies; besides which, they conduct a charityschool upon the Lancasterian, or British, system, for the children of the poor.

Soon after the missionaries were settled at Scrampore, Mr. Carey being appointed Professor of Sanscrit, Bengalee, and Mahratta, in the College of Fort William, and his colleagues having frequent occasion to be at Calcutta, they were invited to preach there in a private house.

Since then, a commodious place of worship has been erected at nearly 4000l. expense. Here a respectable congregation attends, and a very considerable number of Hindoos, Mussulmen, Portuguese, Armenians, and Europeans have been added to the church; and several native converts of good talents are employed in preaching from house to house, and in

different parts of the city. At Calcutta, a school-house has been erected by the missionaries, capable of containing 800 children, divided into two parts, one for boys, and the other for girls; where they are taught to read the Scriptures in the Bengalce and English languages, also writing and accounts, on what is now termed "The British System." The objects of the "Benevolent Institution" are the children of the poor of various nations, including the children of Europeans by native women, (a neglected and destitute class of society,) of Armenians, Hindoos, Mussulmen, natives of Sumatra. Mosambique, and Abyssinia, and especially those of the Portuguese Catholics, thousands of whom were wandering about the streets, in all manner of vice and wretchedness. Nearly 500 are already on the books of the school. Mr. Leonard, a pieus and active man, superintends it. One of the monitors of this school voluntarily went with Mr. Thompson to Patna, and there established a school for native Chris-

tians; and another, the son of Mr. Leonard, accompanied Mr. Robinson to Java, where schools on a similar principle are opened. At Taldanga also, about ten miles west of Serampore, and at Vidyuvattee, a large village lying between them, schools have been opened.

These schools, and others at different missionary stations, are so conducted as to render a Christian teacher unnecessary : a heathen, for the sake of the salary, will superintend them, and must go through the process, or be detected. And as in all the schools the scriptures are taught, heathens thus become the instruments of instructing heathen children in the princi-ples of Christianity.

SIERRA LEONE A colony belonging to Great Britain, on the Western Coast of Africa.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The Society's missionaries have, for many years, supplied the chaplaincy of the colony. The Rev. William Garnon, an English clergyman, has been appointed to this station; for which he sailed, with Mrs. Garnon, some months since. On the representation of his Excellency Governor Mac Carthy, seconded by the proposal of the Society to bear a portion of the expense, government have agreed to enlarge the number of chaplains. The whole colony will be divided into parishes, and proper provisions made for the Christian instruction of the inhabitants.

The Assistant Secretary of the Society, the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, on his return from a visit paid last year to its settlements, presented a Report, to which we refer for full information respecting the present state of the colony and of the Society's missions.

See in his list, under the heads-Free Town, Congo Town, Kiesey Town, Leicester Mountain, and Regent's Town.

SIRDHANA. The capital of a small independent territory, near the Punjab, or country of the Sieks, about 920 miles N. w. from Calcutta, and 200 from Agra.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- 1813. John Chamberlain. Mr. Chamberlain established this mis-

sion, in 1813, at the request of the Prime Minister of Her Highness the Begum Sumroo, by whom he was favorably re-ceived. Five schools are established for teaching Persian and Hindoostanee. The Gospel has been preached, and the Scriptures dispersed, at Delhi; and also at Hurdwar, where 100,000 pilgrims of different nations were assembled.

SOMMELSDYK. In Guiana, South America. UNITED BRETHREN .-- 1735. J. Daniel Luizke, T. Blitt. The negro congregation consists of 89 persons, of whom 30 are communicants.

SPRING PLACE. A station among the Cherokee Indians, in the State of Tennesse, in North America. UNITED BRETHREN .- 1735.

John Gambold, Michael Jung.

Many pleasing proofs of the fruits of the missionaries' labors have appeared among the young.

STELLENBOSCH. In South Africa, 26 miles from Cape Town. CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- 1802. J. Bakker.

SURAT.

A large city on the western side of the Peninsula of India, to the north-east of Bombay, said to contain 600,000 inhabitants. The Hindoos are numerous: The Parsees, of whom there are 12,000, are active, and cager after gain. The Mahomedans, Brahmins, Jews, and Armenians, are all in a low state.

BAPTIST SOCIETY .- 1812.

Carapeit Aratoon, Armenian. Carapeit Aratoon is, by birth, an Ar-menian. His father's father was an Armenian clergyman, and was born near Mount Ararat. After encountering many difficulties in Persia, his grandfather and father settled at Bussorah, where he was born. No person is admitted to the sacred office in Armenia, unless he can trace his ancestors to the tenth or twelfth generation. This Carapeit could have done. He speaks Turkish, Arabic, Persian, Guzuratte, Bengalee, Portuguese, Hindoostanee, Armenian, and English; but the last three better than the rest. He first settled at Bombay; but removed to Surat, where his wife was born, and itinerates through the provinces. He speaks of a new sect of Hindoos, which sprang up about sixteen years ago, and is said to comprise 100,000 persons: they affirm that every religion is equally acceptable to God. Another sect, called Baboojee, exists at Surat : it is not numerous : they sing hymns, far superior to the heathen hymns: they equally oppose idolatry and Mahomedanism. Carapeit distributes books, and has preached to thousands; but mourns his present want of success. "Oh!" he exclaims with simplicity, " that I may see some of the idolaters in this country, sitting close to the feet of Jesus our Lord ! -then I may die !"

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- 1815. James Skinner, Wm. Fyvie. Mr. Donaldson will soon embark to

reinforce this mission. (To be concluded next week.) MISSION AT MADRAS.

Extract of the Journal of the Missionaries SCHNARRE and RHENIUS. [Concluded from page 123.]

Sept. 10, Sunday .- I was informed, some time ago, that many heathen worshipped a Kite on a tree in our garden every Sunday, though without entering it, but standing behind the wall and performing their ceremonies. I observed, this morning, several heathen at the gate, going up and down, and crying after the Kite. I sent the servant to tell them, that, if they desired any thing, they might come and speak with me. One man came; and, while speaking with him on the subject of worshipping the animal or any creature, the Brahmin himself and several others came likewise; a small crowd remaining at the gate, and listening to what I spake with the Brahmin and the others near me. I discoursed with them on the darkness & sinfulness of their minds, and brought before them the salvation of our Lord Jesus Christ. They gave their general assent. The Brahmin turned, during the conversation, to the others, who were probably his congregation; and, looking up to the tree, said, " the Kite is not there now," as a token that they needed not to wait any longer. I invited them to come and receive the knowledge of the living God, whenever they liked; but enjoined them to come no more for the purpose of worshipping the Kite.

Sept. 11 .- The gardener of this place, together with his wife, would not suffer, formerly, the heathen boys of his caste, who attended our school from a distance, to eat their dinner in his house, unless they had previously washed themselves, on account of the pollution which he imagined they had received in our school, from associating with Pariar boys. This man brought to-day his own son into our school.

Sept. 12 .- A Portuguese Roman Catholic widow came, with her two daughters and a son, and asked to be received into our church. Last week she had heard Christian, in her neighborhood, speak on religious subjects; which led her to converse with him, discovering a real desire to be saved, and feeling that the doctrines of her church could not satisfy her mind. In our church," she said," I do not hear such preaching. I wish therefore to leave it, and belong to your church. Be so good as to speak about it with your ministers." This he did, and I invited her to come to me. It was pleasing to me to observe her earnestness in what she professed. "I am sorry," said she, "for the past; and wish to be saved, and that my children may now receive instruction." I spake, further on the subject, and she ed a feeling heart. I could not but observe that no outward pale of a church could possibly save her; but that, on the contrary, it would be impossible for a person really awakened from sin, and seeking salvation in our Lord Jesus Christ, to stay in a community where the doctrine of this salvation is stained with idolatry. I gave permission to her two youngest children to come to our school. The eldest, being already above twenty years of age, stays with her mother. She requested, for herself and for her daughter, further instruction : for which I made the necessary arrangements.

Sept. 27, Sunday.—I took again opportunity to speak with some heathen, that had come this morning to worship the Kite; and with others, who had come to make offerings to the stone gods under the Banian tree. These were two Moor wo-men, one of whom, it appeared, had lost three children; and was therefore going to offer to the god, that he might give her more children. I made my usual remarks on the subject, attended by admonitions for their salvation. They freely assented to what I said, owning that their stone would not help them, and that they followed only their customs. At my request, they then took away the flowers and the necklace with which they had ornamented the stone, and went away .- May the Lord graciously bless all our endeavors, for the awakening of these deceived souls!

The sick heathen woman mentioned several times before, as desiring to be baptized, and as having come now and then to be further instructed, has for some weeks left off coming. I several times sent the Catechist to inquire after her, but he never found her at home; so that, for the present, I almost give up the belief of her having really sought her soul's salvation; though, in some former conversations, she gave some ground for that belief, and rejoiced me by her answers to my questions. She sees, perhaps, that hitherto she has had little profit for her body; and, therefore, like the generality of the heathen, thinks it not worth while to attend any more : neither has the woman mentioned on Aug. the 30th inquired any further.
The Mahomedan Soobadar, mentioned

on the 3d of September, appears really determined to break through the various difficulties which external circumstances would occasion to prevent the care of his soul. Having returned home that day from our church, he was contemptuously asked, by one of his grown sons, whether he had been in a Christian assembly; to which he seriously replied,-" What shall

I do? I have hitherto sought in vain my real good, in many places and ways, but did not find it: I must now go where it is to be found." May he be established in the grace of God; and find, to his unspeakable joy, that those who seek Him earnestly, do not seek him in vain !

BIBLES FOR SEAMEN.

To the Editor of the Evangelical Magazine.

Sir,-In your valuable Magazine, some months back, I was rejoiced to find a plan proposed for distributing the word of God among the seamen in the merchants' service. I wish it God-speed! I have been brought up to the sea; and, in the course of farty years, have experienced many wonderful deliverances; but in every difficulty I always found my Bible that which enabled me to trust in him whom winds and seas obey. In every storm I sought direction from it, and never was disappointed: it is the scamen's true guide. I therefore endeavored to impress its value on the minds of my children, that they might continue to seek directions from it, as I had

In 1814, my son sailed from London for Canada. When he got as far as the Banks of Newfoundland, the ship sprung aleak. The wind being contrary, they bore up, to ply the pumps the better. Being a small vessel, they could relieve but one at a time; which they continued to do for six days and nights. In this period they broke up and hove overboard a great part of the cargo; yet the water gained to four feet. At eight in the evening of the sixth day, it being my son's turn to be relieved, he, with his passengers, went down to wrestle with God in prayer, which, with reading the Scriptures, was their usual evening's employ. Before the time expired that he was to return to the pump, they were condoling with each other, and had given over all hopes that they would be able to keep the ship through the night. As they were standing, one on each side the table on which the Bible was laid, he opened the precious book, and the first passage that met his eye was Acts xxvii. 22. " Now I exhort you to be of good cheer, for there shall be no loss of any man's life amongst you, but the ship." They encouraged each other with these words, and returned to the pump; and though before, he says, their arms were ready to fall from their sockets, their fears now fled, their strength was renewed, and they believed that the Lord would deliver them.

In the course of the night the wind fell, and the weather became fine. When day appeared, the man at the helm called out " A sail !"-and to their great joy the vessel was steering direct for them. They laid to, (as it is termed.) took to their boats. and had but just time to save themselves and clothes; for a few hours after they had got on board the other ship, they saw their own go down. This is an instance of the value of the Bible. Though I am no advocate for cutting, as some have done, to find a promise to our case; but had they not possessed the Bible, and made it " the man of their counsel," they could not have taken the encouragement from it.

In this case, it not only strengthened their faith, but imparted, as it appeared, bodily strength also. I rejoice, therefore, at the proposal. May the Lord make it effectual to the turning some from their vain courses! For a seaman to go without a Bible, he may as well go without a chart; but taking it for his guide, he need not fear; for in the greatest extremity he will find in it a course laid down, that will in the end direct him in safety to the haven of Eternal Rest. It is my sincere desire and prayer that every brother sailor may avail himself of this most valuable direction, and abide by its truths. Had I a voice to reach them all, I would say, "Tempt not the faithless ocean without this precious guide;" and to the owners I would say, " Rather attempt to send your ship without a rudder than her crew without a Bible." A SAILOR.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRACTS.

In Berlin, where for several years past some private Christians have been very active in printing and distributing a number of pamphlets, written in a truly evangelical spirit, a more regular and comprehensive plan has been adopted for the attainment of the desirable end. Among the individuals that had been most actively engaged in the dissemination of religious truth, by the instrumentality of such small pamphlets, the late Baron von Schernding held a distinguished place; who is said to have printed, at his own private expense, several hundred thousand of Tracts, and employed people for their gratuitous distribution. A large stock remained on hand when this excellent man died, which his widow, animated by the same generous spirit, lately transmitted as a present to the friends of the good cause in Berlin.

A letter from Mr. Kiesling, at Nurenberg, dated Sept. 20, 1814, states the pleasing fact, that many have been awakened in several parts of Germany, partly by means of the Tracts. Several Catholics appear eager to possess these small, bu

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

From the Christian He ald. PROCEEDINGS of the GENERAL MISSIONA RY CONVENTION of the Baptlet Denomi nation in the United States of America, for Foreign Missions, assembled in Sansom-street Meeting-house, Philadelphia, the 7th of May, 1817.

The meeting was opened with an appropriate hymn and solemn prayer by the President. The delegates and proxica from Mission Societies, Associations, and Churches, upon producing credentials, duly certified, took their seats. The Rev. RICHARD FURMAN, D. D. was elected President, and Rev. DANIEL SHARP, Secretary.

The Board then offered to the Convention

the following ADDRESS.

The Baptist Board of Foreign Missions have, for the first time, the pleasure of addressing the General Convention. They rejoice in the return of another meeting of your beloved and venerable body, and pray that the spirit of wisdom and counsel, the fear of the Lord, and a sacred zeal for his glory, may animate and direct your consultations and endeavors.

In the first and second Annual Reports. a summary of the proceedings of the Board, from the period of their appointment, has been given. Any additional information that may be desired, you will have an opportunity of collecting from the whole of the minutes of their body, which are submitted to your perusal.

Since the publication of the last Report, the services which, in the course of Providence, the Board has been called to fulfil. have been comparatively few. They have, however, with pleasure witnessed the success which has attended measures formerly adopted; and derive from the review fresh motives to gratitude and exertion.

Intelligence has been received of the arrival of our dear missionary friends in India. By the brethren at Calcutta, and at the Mission House at Scrampore, they were welcomed with the accustomed hospitality of those eminent servants of God.

Mrs. Charlotte H. White, who accompanied Mr. and Mrs Hough, had her views, in common with theirs, directed to Burmah. Her expectations, by a controlling Providence, have been disappointed. An important missionary station is established at Dijah, near Patna, between 3 and 400 miles above Serampore. Mr. Joshua Rowe, of the English Baptist Mission, is there engaged. He solicited, and obtained a union in marriage with Mrs. White. The step appears to have been approved by the brethren of the Serampore Mission House .-She has now the care of a large school (a station for which she is excellently qualified) where a directress was greatly needed, and is introduced into a sphere of respectability, usefulness, and comfort. The Board consider it their duty to state to the Convention, that not a cent of expense has arisen to the Institution from sending Mrs. White (now Mrs. Rowe) to the East. She supported herself entirely while she continued in A merica, & from her own funds procured her outfit. Two hundred dollars besides she left in the hands of the Treasurer, which, as she is now connected with the English mission, the Board is of opinion ought to be returned to her. May she prove in her new situation like Priscilla, a helper in the Lord Jesus. Dr. Carey says, " I consider her marriage as a very providential circumstance. At Digah she cannot fail of being useful." Dr. Hinton, Assistant Secretary of the English Baptist Society, ingeniously observes, that " England and America have plighted hands at a missionary altar, by their respective representatives, Mr. Rowe, and Mrs. White. Every one augurs good from their union." Soon after the arrival of brother Hough

in India, he applied for a passage on board a brig from Calcutta for Rangoon. He carried with him, as a present from the Serampore brethren, a printing press, types, paper, and other articles. Some serious difficulties occurred in his descending the Hoogly river (which are detailed at large in a communication now presented) and constrained his return to Calcutta. The difficulties were such as call for the sympathy of every feeling, and especially of every parental bosom. Some loss to the mission has been sustained; but it is such as may reasonably be sometimes expected, yet such as it is hoped will not frequently occur. He embarked a second time on the 17th of September, 1816, and has arrived safely at his destination. Brother Judson appears much pleased with him as a missionary associate. May he prove eminently useful. At Rangoon a church has been formed. This it is believed is the first church ever constituted in that empire on the real basis of the Gospel; and surely our denomination throughout the United States must feel themselves sacredly pledged for its support.

By communications from the brethren at Rangoon, it appears that they are increasingly encouraged in their important work. Brother Judson and wife are truly valuable persons. He has labored under indisposition for some months past, but is in a good degree recovered. He has composed a tract in the Burman language, which brother Hough will be able to print in mediately. Of this difficult language he appears to be already master, and is both facilitating its acquisition for associates and successors, and progressing in the translation of the scriptures of truth. May his life be preserved for many years to come. More missi-

onaries in Burmah are anxiously desired. The Board cannot, they wish not to con-ceal from you, that in the discharge of their internal duties they have experienced much imbarrasament and obstruction. Convinced of the integrity of their aims, and of propriety and importance of the mea-

ed, they respectfully ask of the Convention an attentive investigation of their conduct, and an avowal of the sentiments of your body whether it deserves censure or suppor

Suggestions which have been offered relative to the propriety of altering, in some points, the Constitution of the Convention, the Board have taken into serious consideration. They apprehend that instruments of this description ought to be beld as sacred as possible, so that changes occur only when imperious necessity or a conviction of solid advantage shall require them. They have reason to believe that bequests have been made to the Convenvention, which a variation of the title might render precarious. But from the experience of three years, and the best light they have been able to obtain, they are of opinion that the following alterations will be beneficial, and are expedient, viz. That the powers of this Convention be extended so as to embrace home missions and plans for the encouragement of education; and that henceforward the quorum of the Board for the transaction of business be five.

A communication from our Agent, Mr. Rice, relative to his late tour, has been laid before the Board, to which we refer you. Until the present time he has been employed in the U.S. for originating and encouraging missions, institutions, and for organizing and establishing a system of general intercourse. It is obvious that the Convention, however, upon the propriety of continuing such an agency, it would be proper the Board should possess.

The Board are deeply convinced of the propriety of immediate attention to the state of the Indians of our own country.-Habits of civilization among them will necessarily be connected with the reception of the Gospel. They are heathen which from their proximity have a special claim upon your pious zeal. It is believed that suitable persons can be obtained to go among them. Large fields also are to be found, especially in the western sections of our country, where the truths of the Gospel are rarely, if ever proclaimed.

Several very interesting documents have been received from India, which the Board have the pleasure of presenting to you .-They rejoice that the cause of God is evidently increasing in the earth, and trust the time is not remote when the kingdoms shall become the Lord's.

The Board are sensible that the means usually employed by the Supreme Head of the church for the advancement of undefiled religion is the preaching of the Divine Word, and that it is of importance that the preacher be furnished as extensively as possible for his important work. They respectfully call your attention to the general subject of education, and hope your wisdom may contrive means for the advancement of this important object.

The labors of the Corresponding Secretary, greatly diversified and extended. must, as the Board are sensible, necessarily occupy a large portion of his time, and require much care and exertion. The Board respectfully submit to the Convention the propriety of an expression of their opinion, as to his receiving a reasonable compensation. With sentiments of Christian esteem. By order of the Board.

HORATIO G. JONES, Rec. Sec. pro. tem.

The documents referred to in the foregoing Address were read, viz. a communication from the Agent to the Corresponding Secretary of the Board; a fraternal and very excellent letter from the Rev. missionaries, Dr. Carey, Dr. Marshman and Mr. Ward, Serampore; communications from our missionary brethren, Mr. Judson, and Mr. Hough, viz. letters from Mr. Hough while at Calcutta; letters and communications from Mr. Judson at Rangoon: and a joint communication from Messrs. Judson and Hough after Mr. Hough's arrival at Rangoon.

The Corresponding Secretary of the Board communicated to the Convention, that information had been received by himself and the Agent from a very large proportion of the numerous associations in the United States, that Secretaries to hold correspondence with the Secretary of the Board are generally appointed; and that the whole Baptist denomination throughout our country appear to have caught the holy flame, and are entering with increasing zeal upon the work of extending the knowledge of the Lord from the river to the ends of the earth. Communications from Auxiliary Mission Societies are equally animating.

[The following are some of the amendments to the Constitution, and of the resolutions reported by a Committee which were adopted.]

1. That the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions for the United States have full power at their discretion to appropriate a portion of the funds to domestic missionary purposes, in such parts of this country where the seed of the Word may be advantageously cast, and which mission societies on a small scale do not effectively reach.

2. When competent and distinct funds shall have been raised for that purpose, from these, without resorting at all to mission funds, the Board shall proceed to institute a Classical and Theological Seminary, for the purpose of aiding pious young men who, in the judgment of the churches of which they are members, and of the Board, possess gifts and graces suitable to the gopel ministry.

Resolved, unanimously, That the Convention view with peculiar pleasure the existence and operations of the American Bible Society, and that they will be happy, so far as the nature of their Institution admits, to co-operate with them in the great object of circulating the Word of God in this or any other country; and that the Corresponding Secretary of the Board be requested to communicate to the said Bible Society this resolution.

Resolved, unanimously, That the President of the Convention be requested to address a letter to the President of the British and Foreign Bible Society, expressive of the high sense which this Convention entertain of the important and extensive blessings which have resulted from their unwearied labors of love, in printing and distributing the Holy Scriptures to our fellow beings of different nations and languages; and particularly for the kind aid afforded to vur brethren at Serampore, engaged in translating and printing the Scriptures in the languages of the East.

Resolved, unanimously, That the Convention earnestly recommend to the churches throughout our country, to UNITE IN THE GENERAL CONCERT PRAYER MEETING, on the first Monday of every month, for the purpose of imploring the blessing of Almighty God on missionary efforts.

Letters from two young brethren, James Colman and Edward W. Wheelock, expressing their ardent desires to go out as missionaries to Burmah, were read, together with honorable testimonials from their tutor, the Rev. Mr. Chaplin. Their case was referred to the Board.

Also, letters from the Rev. William B. Johnson, and Rev. James A. Ranaldson, relative to New-Orleans and its neighborhood; from the Rev. Humphrey Posey and others, relative to the Cherokee Indians; from the Rev. John Young, relative many important advantages have resulted | to Indians in the vicinity of Michilimackifrom this measure. The distinct sense of , nac ; and from the Rev. Isaac M'Coy, relative to the Missouri Territory, &c. were referred to the Board.

A letter from the Corresponding Secretary of the Richmond African Baptist Missionary Society was read.

Resolved, unanimously, That the said letter be noticed on the minutes of the Convention, and that the Board, if they find it practicable, be advised to institute an African Mission, conformably to the wishes of the said African Mission Society; and that the Corresponding Secretary of the Board be requested to communicate this resolution, together with an encouraging affectionate letter to that Society.

Upon a request of the President that the sense of the body relative to the permanent character of the Convention should be expressed.

Resolved, unanimously, That it be entered on the records as the deliberate sense of this body, that the delegates and proxies, or their substitutes, appointed by the Mission Societies, Associations, and Churches, united in the General Missionary Convention, do continue as constituting the said

Convention till the time of the next trienni-

al meeting. The subsequently named persons were elected as the Board of Missions for three

years, viz.

Rev. Thomas Baldwin, D. D. Mass.; Rev. Lucius Bolles, A. M. Mass. ; Rev. William Staughton, D. D. Penn, ; Rev. Horatio G. Jones, A. M. Penn.; Rev. Daniel Sharp, A. M. Mass.; Rev. John Williams, New-York; Rev. Burgis Allison, D. D. New-Jersey ; Thomas Shields, Esq Penn.; Rev. John Healey, Maryland; Rev. Barnabas Bates, A. M. R. I.; Rev. George Roberts, North-Carolina; Rev. William Warder, Kentucky ; Rev. Elisha Cushman, Connecticut; Rev. John Peck, Colum. ; Rev. Thomas Roberts, Pennsyl.; Rev. Lewis Leonard, N. Y.; John Cauldwell, Esq. New-York; Rev Rob. B. Semple, A. M. Va.; Rev. Edward Baptist, A. M. Va.; Rev. Richard Furman, D. D. S. C.; Hon. Matthias B. Tallmadge, Esq. N. Y.; Rev. Jesse Mercer, Georgia; Rev. Archibald Maclay, New-York ; Rev. John P. Peckworth, Penn. ; Rev. James M'-Laughlin, New-Jersey; Rev. John M. Roberts, D. D. S. C.; Rev. Jeremiah Vardeman, Kentucky; Rev. Stephen Gano, R. Island ; Mr. George F. Curwen, Penn. ; Mr. John Bradley, Penn.

Resolved, unanimously, That His Excellency Gabriel Slaughter, Esq. of Ken; Robert C. Foster, Esq. of Tenn.; His Excellency William Rabun, Esq. andCharles I. Jenkins, Esq. of Georgia; Gen. Abner Forbes, of Vermont; Hon. Mark Harris, of Maine, and Cornelius Paulding, Esq. of Louisiana, be elected honorary members of this Convention, and that the Corresponding Secretary of the Board be requested to communicate to them respectively this resolution.

DEAF AND DUMB.

From the New York Daily Advertiser July 14, 1817 The Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, established at Hartford in the State of Connecticut, having been for some time opened, and the system of instruction commenced, we presume it cannot be uninteresting to the public at large, and parti-cularly to those who have friends in the school, to be informed from time to time of its progress, and its probable success in accomplishing the object which its founders had in view. It is but a short time since the editor of this paper was at Hartford, and had an opportunity to visit the Institution, and to witness the advancement which the scholars had then made. He hopes his readers will excuse him for stating the effects of that visit upon his own mind, with the wish he frank.

ly acknowleges, of bringing the Asylum home to the sympathy and the CHARITY of the friends of human happiness.

At the time mentioned, the school consisted of twenty five pupils, from different parts of the country, viz. New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania, of both sever, and of various ages from sylvania, of both seves, and of various ages from ten to fifty. They were divided into two classes, and placed in two rooms, one under the instruc-tion of Mr. Gallaudet, the other of Mr. Clerc. tion of Mr. Gallaudet, the other of Mr. Clere. They are ladged in the same building in which the school is kept, in the family of the Rev. Mr. Stansbury of the city. Every person acquainted with the character of this gantleman, and his family, will feel perfectly satisfied, that in point of domestic comfort and accommodation, they are as well provided for as their friends could expect

The mode of instruction is somewhat upor the mode of instruction is somewhat upon the Lancasterian plan. The teacher is seated in the middle of the room, in plain view of the purits, who are stationed round by the walls, with each a large state, reaching from near the floor, the height of four or five feet, and reasing against the

wall. The lessons at that time were short sentences, containing each a single idea, like that of —"the head"—"the ryes"—"the mouth," &c.
This idea, and the words and letters which express it, are communicated to the whole school as once, by signs from the Teacher, and when re ceived by them, are written down by each on the several slates. In this way they proceed, until the slates are filled. To such a degree of accu-racy had the scholars strained, when my visit was made, that the various sentences were understood and written down by almost all of them with perfect accuracy, & the few mistakes that were mis

were very slight, and instantaneously rectified.

The time I spent, in both rooms, was very short—not exceeding half an hour. It was, however, sufficiently long to satisfy the mind not only of the practicability, but of the asterfishing case and facility, with which these unfortunate but amiable and deeply interesting persons can re-ceive instruction in knowledge of the highest im-

A more interesting and affecting spectacle can scarcely be imagined, than this school so entirely novel in our country, presents to the eve, and to the heart. When the Teacher is about to give his pupils a new lesson, every eye from every side, is turned upon him with a degree of intentness, and anxiety, that cannot be p ctured on the countenance of a person in full possession of the sense of which they are deprived. It is a look which reaches the immost recesses of the bosom of the spectator, whilst it is fixed, and fixed alone, on the motions of the Instructor. The presence of company, of strangers, has not the least effect in drawing their attention for one moment from their employment. Feeling the full force of their own calamity, and realizing the immense privilege which they enjoy of gaining so good a por-tion of the knowledge which the world around them possess, they are the most faithful scholars that were ever found in a school-not a motion, not a sign, not a glance of the master's eye es-capes their observation; and, of course, their progress is such as would astonish a person not acquainted with their capacity for improvement.

It is not easy for the mind to realize the effects which will be produced upon it, by its first visitation to this impressive scene. To see a groupe of our fellow beings, laboring under so heavy a providential calamity as a loss of the hearing, of a most interesting appearance—and among these are a considerable number who are peculiarly so -on whose minds the light of knowledge has just begun to dawn, eager in its pursuit, and charmed with its acquisition, will excite in the benevolent heart a crowd of emotions, at once too strong to he controulled, and too affecting to he uttered. What exhibition can more powerfully engage the feelings, than that of a class of the deaf and dumb, receiving the rud ments of science from the instructions of a master, himself deaf and dumb!

The funds of this exalted charity are two small to allow its humane founders and patrons to ex-tend its benefits to the indigent. In several in-stances, the charity of the neighborhood where an unfortunate subject of the calamity has resided, whose circumstances did not admit of his enjoying the benefits of the school, has been so liberally exerted as to raise, by their individual contributions, the necessary expences. Those expences, including board, instruction, &c. are two hundred dollars a year. It is to be hoped that this example will be more extensively followed, at least, until means can be devised to place the Asylum upon a more liberal foundation.

Indeed, the Institution appeals, in the most forcible and pathetic language to the charity of the country. This school has opened a new scene to the eyes, and the hearts, of our countrymen. There are probably at least two thousand of these unfortunate persons in this country. Of that number, rwenty-five are enjoying the benefits of instruction, and the means of knowledge. From these twenty-five, it is true, instructors may be had for new institutions of a similar character But time is rapidly wasting with many of those who are perishing for lack of knowledge. The number that compose this school, are the only deaf and dumb in this country, who have ever enjoyed the blessing of being taught the know-lege of Christianity. It is impossible, by the ordinary means of instruction, to convey to their perplexed and darkened undertakings, clear and distinct views of its duties, its hopes, or its fears, On the minds of these, the Sun of Righteousness is just arising, and it is to be devoutly hoped, with healing in his wings. Shall not his beams extend to others who are laboring under the same misfortune, that " the ears of the deaf may be unstopped," and " the tongue of the dumb may sing!

FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Philadelphia Female Bible Society held their third anniversary on the 26th March last. This Institution during the preceding year, besides providing for the wants of such families and individuais as the Managers have found destitute of the Bible, have contributed liberally to the funds of the Philadelphia, and the American Bible Societies. According to the Report of the Treasurer \$1433 31 have been received, and \$1305 49

The Managers in the performance of their duty, have been animated by witnessing a variety of facts illustrative of the advantages which have resulted from their distribution of the sacred volume; of these the following will be received by our readers with interest.—" A member of this Society, in visiting the poor to distribute " the heavenly treasure," met with a female in bad health, who had been awakened to a sense of her lost state by nature, and was anxiously seeking that peace "which the world cannot give:" she was too poor to purchase a Bible, but by a providential occurrence, she met with one leaf of the New Testament, containing the third chapter of New Testament, containing the third chapter of St. John's gospel; this single leaf of God's precious word was her only comfort through all her trouble of mind and distressing sickness: this leaf had been so frequently read, that her memory perfectly retained every word of it, and her remark was, that if a portion of the Bible was precious, what a treasure must the whole be! A Bible was then given to her, and received with Bible was then given to her, and received with the greatest thankfulness.

"Some weeks after this interview, the lady (who had bestowed this best of gifts) received a visit from this grateful person, who with tears of joy, expressed her thankfulness for the invaluable present she had been favored with, stating, that in reading it, the Lord had blessed her, and filled her soul with joy and peace in believing. She her soil with joy and peace in believing. She added, that through her prayers and the reading of this hely word of God to a dying child, the means had been blessed, and the child departed with a joyful hope of a happy immortality beyond the grave. On another occasion, the same lady had her attention arrested as she passed a small but, by heaving the relies of prayers in lady had her attention arrested as she passed a small hut, by hearing the voice of prayer:—it was evening—she approached the door, and heard distinctly thanksgiving ascending to the Almighty for the henevolence of those ladies who had established a Society for distributing the word of God to the poor. The prayer evidently alluded to the conversion of the individual through the instrumentality of one of those Bibles."—Rel. kem.

CATECHETICAL SCHOOL

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Jeremiah Flint, Pastor Elect of the Congregational Church in Danville, Vs. dated Greensborough, June 27.

I came to this place to attend the first Anni-ersary of the Biblical and Catachetical School. Perhaps a more interesting exhibition was never witnessed in the State. On the 25th, inst. the children & youth of Greensboro and Hardwick as-sembled at the School-house, where they met their Listructors and the President of the Moral

patiently sat through the d witnessing the interesting bly's Catechism, the H Catechisms were in the greater and solemnly recited. All of the the Mount, and other interestings ture, with a well selected varies ferences and dialogues, adapted to were spoken audibity with to feeling and propriety. Time will nor is it essential to the Christian resoft the few individuals whose exerts cipally instrumental in honory to state of things. Let other town to individuals can effect in favor if Christ in one year among 300 ch

A GOOD EXAMPLE The inhabitants of the townors, celebrated the 4th day of July ng stone to enclose their turying me three on teams, employed drive that service, drew (on an arenge more than two mile;) two harden loads: the loads on an average un contain about three tons each en contain about three and forget the work went on harmon well as people put forth the lat-accident happened; and all reins the day with this consoling reface had not spent the day in feastings, the places of their Father' Schie

THE RECORD

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY

We were gratified by the fact the munication from one of our Corre inserted in our paper of the lating. It is doubtless to be regarded no many indications that "Ethiopia dall out her hands to God." Ouresing the efficacy of prayer, will act per tion for a moment the happy rents ciation among the " African Char delphia," nor to doubt the proprie respondent's suggestion, that the denominations ought to remember in their supplications, on those day body of "Afric's swarthy son' a special prayer for the extension of the sway over their native land. It as teresting spectacle, that is present on entering a church crouded with that forlorn race-to see then be the throne of God, devoutly implicit val of the curse that has ming the and the out-pouring of that Spine, ences place the " bond and the fire" equality. Who would not mis in tions with all his heart! It me the holy solemnities, as side of removal of the well from the heart and " falling down, give glon to Go

Tract 4

We anxiously wait to lean that ! example of the "African Charches phia." is followed by other churche description in other parts of the !! The number of praying Africania is not inconsiderable. Let then a joined together in the same mis same jndgment" on this subject, at exertions cannot fail to result me the interest of their country and it No tongue can tell the suffering pride and luxury of civilized man

the unhappy descendants of Ham. attempt a description of them. hi excite the compassions of my boast the least share of feeling, wa methods by which they are ton for last asylum of the wretched-unit are transported to other had, to the hands of "cruel task-mester." liberty, that invaluable gift of the pelled by dint of clubs and white ter, who has no more right to the to the service of the most posen the world-then, to be treated in dignity than cruelty, and traduction intelligence and sensibility-is mil sufficiently deplorable to demand an we not to wish success to every de emancipation, and to offer the non ers to Jenovan, that their miseries minated ! It is not enough that we wretchedness. We must laber to petual oblivion, by imparing to a of salvation," and sending the "nook and corner" of their min selves from the accumulated gar and the present; in no other vengeance due to the most la fraud and injustice-the pluster fort, liberty, and life.

" Is he not man, though knowled Her quickening beams on his Fo Is he not man, though sweet re-Ne'er bade the mourner in his 6 Is he not man, by sin and sofkring Is he not man, for whom the Set Belie the Negro's powers ;-in ! Christian !- thy brother theu shall Belie his virtues; since his work His follies and his crimes have

From the Non-Tork his The following advertisement.

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and sad taught in morals and reli-difference, and where they can be in the enjoyment of freedom and the abject of the highest moment to it as object of the highest moment to them. ecessary for the society to prode nost enlarged and upright prindow territory, merely because we dies, or because they may grow her. This would be as flagrant ce to them, as that was which of their ancestors, from Africa to fethe purposes of rendering them or brought into this country as a All of Christ's S.
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he People of the United States. of Managers of the American Colobeing about to enter upon the for freat object of the institution,

in be performed is to obtain unention upon several most estich will not only enable the ne its future measures with cermale justify the government in ention in a way most conduof the object in view. To pare perceived the necessity of at person to visit the settlene and other ports of the cona and probably also to spend

nd other purposes, it becomes imy that the society should call hand ascertain what extent of

to sot think it necessary to comhe many and obvious benefits that in the labors they are engaged in. dur own country, and benevolence of our suffering fellow men, conthe most persuasive motives. To added the far higher and more ments of being the instruments widence in dispensing the light peand joy over a benighted and m of the earlie

refere call with confidence upon en and fellow Christians for that b their designs, in reliance upon cition was formed.

BUSH. WASHINGTON, Pres

Truct Society.

Tract Society was instituted at m the 11th ult. the Constitution has annual meeting shall be held med to the report of the New Enheity, to communicate known inlays being useful, choose Officers, manying 50 cents annually shall be disseity, or one dollar annually a bating committee; one fourth his transmitted to the parent soin Tracts at the disposal of the tee, and the remainder to be subscribers.

marrile, (W. Florida,) June 17. -Sunday last, the Merchants of ed their doors, by general conmed to transact any business, or sell by !- This is the first determirecollect to have known made in ay due respect to that holy day.

ng to Sabbath-breakers.

since three brothers, residing in Hampshire, went to view a tract he Sabbath; and took a gun with sporpose of shooting any game they o find on their way. The gun scharged, and was again loaded standing together, unconscious of enly discharged, and lodged its body of the eldest brother. He sough to clear his brother from all mees of violating the Sabbath; and aring a wife and one child. The hands the gun was, manifested te in engaging in the sabbath day's fielded at last to the earnest solideceased .- Watchman.

1) July 8.—On Sunday last, about 2 and blowing a gale from the south-but with four young men on board, be river, nearly opposite the west e scene of the accident, reached to save three from a watery grave ; as before the boat upset, it is said, vere on board! Our young men not forget that this occurrence took

ago, in the neighborhood of New ile a party were engaged in haye arose between two blacks It a degree of violence, that the agreed to settle the matter by they were using in the fieldeythe to seythe was opposed.blow each antagonist received a and fell together, locked to each ents which but a short time preraping the gracious harvest of the Philadelphia paper.

THE SEASON. from many parts of this State of

are generally flattering .- The unof Hain, however, has been very many sections of the country, pargrounds where whole crops have destroyed. In the higher lands a contrary effect, sufficiently so, ace all the loss—upon the who pression is, that there will be this at crop and particularly of the imries of life .- Fayettville N. C. Ob. il (Carada) agricultural report for the prospects of Agriculture to eat very luxuriant; barley strong Gais look well ; peas better than i petatoes much injured by the hey crop rather unpromising. sterries. - Several Strowherries in the garden of E. Wentworth, on, the present season, which meae Strawberries were three eightlis

r than the famous one raised near Portsmouth Oracle. Mertes.-The Richmond Enquirer states that New Wheat had been y at 2 dols, to be delivered in the 10a. 6d. to be delivered in Aube delivered in September, New at \$6 50 per balf barrel.

The Government of Cambridge established a school for the innts in law, and chosen the HonTHE PRESIDENT'S TOUR. EXTRACTED PROM THE CENTIMEL.

NEWBURYPORT. On Saturday morning, 12th inst. the President of the United States arrived in Newburyport; where he was welcomed by those spontaneous marks of respect, which are characteristic of a free and enlightened people. Agreeably to Brigade orders, the field and staff officers repaired to Ipswich to receive him. After being greeted with the cordial and affectionate saluta. ions of the citizens of that ancient & respectable place, the regiment of cavalry under Col. Jeremiah Coleman, together with the field officers of the Brigade, under the directions of Majors John Scott and David Wood, jun. appointed, took up the escort, and proceeded to Parder's river bridge, where he was met by the Hon. Bailey Bartlett, Sheriff of Essex, with his suite, together with the Committee of Arrangements from Newburyport, when Col Moseley, as their chairman, addressed him in the following language :

SIR-A number of the citizens of Newburyport, and vicinity, desirous of paying you their respects, have taken the liberty to meet you on your journey, and with your permission will accompany you to Newburyport; where the citizens of that town will be happy in a more formal manner, to pay you their salutations.

Being joined by a numerous cavalcade of citizens, the whole proceeded to Newbury Green, where the President descended from his carriage, and mounted his horse. On reaching the lines of Newburyport, the peal of belis, and the roar of cannon from Captain Coffin's artillery, announced the approach of the distinguished visitant. As the cavalcade moved through High street, he was greeted with loud and repeated huzzas from an immense concourse of spectators, assembled to testify their respect for the chief magistrate of our nation.

On the arrival of the President at Bartlett Mall, he was received by the " Washington Light Infantry," commanded by Captain Balch; and passing under a civic Arch, which was tastefully decorated with wreaths of flowers, his attention was agreeably arrested by an avenue of youths of both sexes, to the number of eighteen hundred and fifty, who were arranged with much order and regularity on both sides of this spacious area. In front of the Court House was displayed a venerable flag, an emblem of the bravery of our countrymen, for it waved triumphant in the glorious struggle for Independence.

After the procession had passed these lines, the whole moved to Gilman's Hotel. On alighting from his horse a larger assemblage than was ever before collected in this town, involuntarily crowded around him, solicitous to renew their

pledges of good will. As he entered the room prepared for his reception, the gratulating shouts of his fellow citizens rent the air. After these plaudits had subsided, the Chairman of the Committee rose and delivered to the President an Address, to which the President was pleased to make a suitable reply.

After mutually exchanging civilities with his fellow citizens, the President and suite sat down to a sumptuous dinner, served up by Mr.Gilman. The President having signified his pleasure to dispense with the escort of cavalry, after taking an affectionate leave of the committee of arrangements, ascended his carriage amid loud and reiterated cheerings, and resumed his journey.

At Amesbury he tarried about one hour; --pressed his admiration at their situation, and his gratification at their flourishing condition.

PORTS MOUTH. July 15. On Saturday the President of the United States arrived in this town about 7 o'clock, P. M. He was met at Greenland hy the committee of arrangements, and a numerous caval-cade of citizens on horseback and in carriages, and the company of cavalry belonging to the 35th regt. When he passed the lines of the town, it was announced by a national salute from the Artillery company, under Capt. Currier, stationed on the Plains; and on the arrival of the President at that place, he reviewed the 1st regt. under the command of Col. Walker, which was ordered out for his reception. When passing Wibird's hill, he was again welcomed by a naunder Capt. Brown, and by the ringing of bells; after which he was escorted into town, through lines formed by the scholars of the several public and private schools in this place, who were arranged on each side of Middle Road, extending from Mr. Rundlett's to Maj. Lark n's house. Their numbers were considerably over a thousand, and they were in neat uniforms, and furnished an interesting and pleasing spectacle.

On the entrance of the President into Market street, he passed through an arch of evergreen, which had been tastefully formed by the Ludies of this town, near which a band of music received him with national and appropriate airs. After arriving at Faost's Hotel, the President and suite, together with the committee of arrangements, appeared in the balcony over the door, which was neifully decorated, when the Hon. Mr. Mason, in behalf of the citizens, delivered an Address, to which the President made a suitable reply.

The Portsmouth Regiment passed him in review at the hotel, and paid him the marching salute. After a number of our most respectable citizens had been introduced to him, he was escorted to his lodgings at Mr. Wentworth's in Jefferey street, by the Committee of Arrangements and Marshals.

On Sunday morning the President attended divine service at St. John's Church, and in the afternoon at the Rev. Mr. Putnam's meetinghouse. He also paid a visit to our revolutionary patriot Gov. Langdon.

The President yesterday visited the Navy Yard, and Forts in our harbor. Salutes were fired at his arrival and departure. In the evening he attended a Concert given by the Social Harmonic Society, at Jefferson-Hall, which was

very elegantly decrated. Yesterday the President of the United States was waited on by a Committee from the Society of Associated Mechanics, accompanied by their President and Vice-President, and were very cordially received; after being introduced, the Chairman of the Committee delivered an Address in behalf of the Association.

PORTLAND.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Daily Advertiser, dated Portland, July 17.

The President left Portsmouth early Tuesday morning-was received by a handsome escent of cavalry and military officers in their uniforms on his landing at Kittery-breakfasted at York with Judge Sewail, and received passing honors and attentions at York, Wells and Saco, at each of which places he stopped an hour or two for that purpose. Arches were erected, fancifully decorated with green branches and flowers, and national flags displayed at intervals on the road, the most beautiful and tasteful exhibitions o which were made on the bridge at Westbrook leading into Portland, which was lined with green pine boughs and ornamented with an arch for each of the states. Banners and emblems were arranged with great elegance and effect.

A live eagle flapped her wings over the front, who was released to her native region upon the final departure of the President. The York escort continued with changes and accessions of military and private citizens on horseback and in carriages until it reached the line of Cumberland, where a new except registed him under the land, where a new escort received him under the orders of Major Geu. Richardson. He reached Portland just before evening—passed the Portland regiment in review, and was conducted through the principal streets to his ladgings. 16.

High-street by a large procession of public and military officers and other citizens, in addition to the escort

The usual spectacle was exhibited of the children arrayed at his entrance, making a uniform and interesting appearance, to which the President, as in other places, paid particular attention. The female children strewed roses and flowers before him-and the line extended upwards of a quarter of a mile, their number estimated at out 1500. A municipal address was made to the President on his arrival at his lodgings, to which he made an appropriate reply. In the evening the Observatory and adjacent buildings on Mountjoy's hill were illominated, and there was a display of fire-works on the descent from that summit to the town.

On Wednesd y morning the President visited the forts at the mouth of the harbor, under na-tional salutes from forts Preble and Scammel, commanded by Major Crane: and was attended by a cortege consisting of many of the principal characters of the District. On his return he received the clergy and citizens at his lodgings. In the afternoon he paid a second visit to Stroudwater Bridge, and saw the famous Westbrook calf, now rising a year old, and weighing up-wards of 1300 wt. at which he expressed much admiration. He visited during the day the widow of Commodore Preble at her mansion-and was present in the evening at a large and splendid

party of ladies and gentlemen at Mr. Clap's house Numerous deputations from several towns at the eastward were assembled at Portland to invite the President to continue his route to Bath, Topsham, Wiscasset, &c.; but his tour into Maine terminated here The President left town this morning early on his way to Vermont, and was to breakfast with Judge Thacher at Bidde ford, and proceed to the first posts on the Lakes by the way of Dover, Concord and Hanover in N H.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Predatory War in India.

Madras, Jan. 13, 1817 .- We have before announced, that in Decembera body of 6 or 7000 predatory banditti, entered the district of Ganam, had set fire to Kammedy, and committed great depredations. The following is an official account of their conduct and fate :-

Extract of a despatch from Maj. Oliver, dated

Kammedy December 21, 1816. "I have the honor to report, that about five o'. clock yesterday evening we were surprised by the Mahratta horse entering the town; having only Lt. Tulloh with me, I sent him to take post at the other end of it, and from both our divisions parties were sent out to the different streets to endeavor to keep them out of the town. We had a continued skirmishing for about two hours, and some men and horses were killed in the streets. A little after six, Lt. Tweedie, who had retreated upon my detachment, arrived, having marched all night and that day, having been surrounded by them from 11 o'clock in the morning. I found it impossible to save the town, as they galloped through and set fire to it in several places. At 11, P. M. Lt. Jackson, who had been stationed with his company about 16 miles off, arrived, when considering myself strong enough to give them an alert, I left Lt. Tweedie with two companies in a strong position, and having procured two Peons from Mr. Spottiswoode, who promised to how me the road to their camp, about a mile off, I put myself under their guidance, and am happy to say we succeeded beyond my expectations. We were actually in the middle of their camp before they discovered us, and we gave them two vollies from the companies within ten yards, which did great execution; and it caused such confu-sion among them that they fled in every direc-tion. We traversed their camp and killed, I should imagine, from twenty to thirty of them: they left the greater part of their baggage on the ground, and this morning there were about a hundred horses running loose about the town, and we have killed and taken about seventy horses."

Another letter says, that the troops were enabled to protect the Rajah (King's) family from injury, and to preserve the public records.

Lt. Borthwick, with a party surprised a thou-sand of these Pindaree horse, put them to the route, took twenty of them, with fifty horses, and a number of swords, spears, shields, &c.

By the Independence, from Liverpool, arrived

at this port on Thursday last, London papers have been received to the 7th of June. The Gazettes are filled to over-flowing with

matter interesting to the British people; but very unimportant to the rest of the world. in Parliament the Min stry carried every mea-

sure they desired, by overwhelming majorities-notwithstanding the talents, industry and spirit of the Opposition. A preliminary motion for a bill further to sus

pend the Hatens Carpus Act, was carried in the Honse of Commons 125 to 60. Mr. Abbott, the Speaker of the Commons, had resigned, and been created a Peer, with the title of Lord Colchester. As his successor, the Ministerialists nominated Mr. Manners Sutton, and the Opposition Mr. Charles W. W. Wynn; and the former was elected by a majority of 150.

Lord Colchester is to receive a pension of 4000?

during his life; and the successor to his title 30001. during his life.

There have been some tumultuous proceedings in several counties of Ireland, on account of the high price of all the necessaries of life. The harvest, however, promises to be the most abundant ever known.

Letters from Worcester and Stafford inform that the iron trade in those counties was rapidly

The detained Tunisian sloop of war and schr. have been liberated; but two vessels are order-The anticipated state of starvation had not occurred; the prospect of a plemiful harvest was good; and business was said to be reviving.

Mr. Adams, our Minister, had embarked for

America, and was coming home with Gen. Boyd and Maj. Lamb.

Speaking of the numerous reports which are circulated respecting the probability of the escape of Buonaparte from St. Helena, a London paper says, "The thing is impossible. From his prison and his grave "

Capture of Amelia Island.

Savannah, (Gen.) July 6.—We learn, that on the 30th June the Spanish insurgents, under Gen. Gregor M'Gregor, took possession of Amelia Island. They landed in the rear of Fernandina, and entered the town without a gun being fired. The soldiers in the fort (short of 50) surrendered 1st July and the patriot flag was hoisted.
We also learn, that the Patriots are making

preparations for a march to St. Augustine. igh the garrison of that place is expected to make some show of resistance, it is confidently believed, the fortress will be taken without much loss of men or time.

in East Florida, hundreds of recruits have fl to it; and, we learn, that M'Gregor will soon have as many men as he may require. The Patriots have a naval force lying before Amelia.

From Havana.

Charleston, July 6.—Capt. M'Dougail, in 7 days from Havana, informs us, that the Consulado fleet, composed of 6 or 7 war vessels, well manned and equipped, was to sail from Harana about

tine. If they arrive there before Sir Gregor M'. Gregor and his followers gain possession of the fostress, we may expect to hear of warm work

between them. Since Trade - A letter from Havana, states that the vessels that trade to the coast of Africa pre increasing fast in number; one is now fi.ting out calculated to bring 1000 slaves. A fleet of vessels are to sail for Africa on the 2d of July.

From the River of Plate, May 10.

"Chili is in complete possession of the patri-ots. Peru is menaced. There have been numerous skirmishes between the patriots and royalists, always, of course, to the advantage of the party reporting them. Several Chilian patriots canished to Robinson Crusoe's island, have returned triumphantly. Trade with all the world (Spain excepted) is to be opened, and a new ta-riff of duties established."

From Port an Prince

A letter dated at Port au Prince, the 28th of June, gives the following information: " On the 16th inst. the large Magazine on the entrenchment, at the borders of the town, was struck with lightning and explored. It contained 103,000 pounds of powder, and, as you may sup-pose, did much damage to that neighborhood. Last evening fort Besseton was blown up by the Commandant of that post while in a fit of intexication and arger, in revenge of a supposed injury done him by one of his superiors. It contained about 20,000 lbs. of powder. The officer. was the only person killed

"Lumber is selling at the most extravagant prices, and the demand has greatly increased since this disastrous event. More than Malf the houses in town require new roofs - Eastern boards and southern pitch pine timber and shingles, are the kinds most wanted.

The news of the high prices of provisions at this market having reached Cuba and St. Thomas, we have had a number of arrivals from those places within a few days with flour, herrings, &c. in consequence of which, the markets have declined very much. Coffee 32 sous; scarce; Sugars \$12, plenty"

DOMESTIC NEWS.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER. · Off the Balize, June 21. The Congress frigate is about, I learn, to sail for St. Domingo, and from thence to some port in South America.

The object of the visit to St. Domingo is to land an agent from the government of the U. States to demand the restitution of some American property in the hands of Pction, and satisfaction for the unwarrantable outrage committed in the execution of an American seaman at Port au Prince, and some business with Christophe."

Lake Erie.

Albany, July 15.—The want of a good harbor on Lake Erie, so important to our future intercourse with the western regions, has been a subjest of general regret.

Fortunately, within a short period, an excelent harbor has been discovered, exactly half way between Buffalo and Erie, 45 miles from each. It is called Dunkirk, and lies in the county of Chautauque, in this state. The form of the buy is nearly a semicircle, protected on the east and west by two promontories; in front by a ledge of smooth slate rock, with a capacious channel towards the west head land of 12 feet depth, and another on the east of 10 feet. in the ledge is a spacious basin, capable of containing 100 sail of vessels, at their moorings with from 12 to 18 feet of water, and goo anchorage in blue clay. The town plat of Dunkirk is laid off in spacious streets, crossing at right angles; the land at the head of the bay has an elevation from 8 to 10 feet. The site of the town is truly beautiful, descending gradualy to the north, and the country in its vicinity preserves the same general symmetry; the land of a superior quality, and clothed with excellent timber.

An important feature connected with the future prosperity of this new establishment is, the proximity of navigable waters communicating with the Ohio river. The Casadago lake lies about 8 miles S. of Dunkirk, the waters of which are navigable for boats of five tons burthen, com-municating with the Conawonga leanch of the Allegany river, leading to Pittsburgh.

To perfect the navigation, some obstructions of trees at the outlet of the lake require to be removed, which can be effected at a trifling expense. The west promontory being faced with high per-pendicular rocks, washed at their base with the waters of the lake, is remarkably well situated for works of defence, and as a commanding site for a

light-house. In proof of the rising importance of this harbor, so essential to the safe navigation of Lake Erie, we give this fact, that the last Chantauque Gazette details a list of ten vessels which arrived at, and of three which sailed from Dunkirk, during the week preceding the 30th June .- Argus.

The Grand Western Canal, we understand, was commenced at Rome, N. Y. on the 4th inst. the anniversary of our National Independence. The Canal Commissioners are to convene this 'week at Utica. Gov. Clinton and Gen. Van Ransselear left Albany on Tuesday morning, to stiend the meeting of the Commissioners. - Cont. Adv.

Divorces.—The legislature of Louisiana is now in session, and in the short space of two days, bills for divorcing seven couple have passed the Senate and House of Representatives.

ed .- In Stratford, (Con.) a son of Mr. John Wheeler, aged 8 years. It is remarkable that this is the second child Mr. Wheeler has lost by drowning; the first about three years since, in the same place, of nearly the same age, and hav-ing on some of the same clothes in which the last was clad at the time of the fatal accident.

In Richmond, Vir. lately, Mr John N. Peatros, hatter, was found murdered & robbed in the road; He was shot through the back of the head by a musket ball. There is hardly a doubt but the murderer was one Robert Gibson, a stranger in the city, who is in custody.

MARRIAGES.

In Georgia, Wm. C. Lyman, Esq. of the Army, to Miss Buphemia daughter of Hon. M. Talbot. In Windham, (Con.) John Lillie, Esq. late of Milton, Mass to Miss Elizabeth Lillie.

Milton, Mass. to Miss Elizabeth Lillie.
In Bristol, (R. I.) July 4, Capt. Ezra Weston, of
Duxbury, to Miss Priscills Virgin, of Plymouth.
In Tiverton, Gen. Isaac Stall, to Miss Charlotte
M. Viall, of Newport.
In Readfield, (Me.) Dr. Isaac Case, of Hampden, to Miss Abigail, dan. of Robert Page, Esq.
In Kennebunk, Mr. Samuel Moody, of Saco, to

den, to Miss Abigail, dau. of Robert Page, Esq.
In Kennebunk, Mr. Samuel Moody, of Saco, to
Miss Hamah Barnard.
In Northbridge, Mr. David Burbank, jun. to
Miss Mary M. Tillinghast.—In Barre, Mr. Harding P. Woods, mer. to Miss Sally Curtis.
In Lebanon, William Lavejoy, Esq. to Miss
Lydis, daughter of Hon. David Hough.
In Franklin, Mr. Samuel Ware, to Miss Sally
Doniels: Mr. Jos Gilmore, jun. to Miss Sally Shaw.
In Salem, Mr. Samuel Chadwick, merchant, of
Charleston, (S. C.) to Miss Eliza Champney.
In Bridgewater, Nathaniel M. Davis, Esq. of
Plymouth to Miss Harriet Mitchell, eldest dau.
of Pon. Nahum Mitchelt.—In Billerica, Mr. William Nichola, to Miss Justith Sprague.
In Boston, Mr. Charles D. Reynolds to Miss
Elizabeth Pushard.—Mr. John C. Burt, to Miss
Elizabeth C. Seaver.—Mr. John C. Burt, to Miss
Folty Joy.—Mr. William Baker, to Miss Susan
Wilson.—Mr. Peleg Hayden, to Miss Eliza Dole.

DEATHS.

In Rome, the ceichrated Cardin I Maury, 71.
In Havana, Mr. John Boston, of Arundel, 30.
In Paineville, Chio, Samuel Huntington, Esq.
aged 49, a native of Connecticut.
In Richmond, (Vir.) Mr. Robert Safford, late of Boston, aged 26—Mr. William Rose—the wife of

Mr. M.m. Dennie.
In Bladensburg, Mr. Wm. Arthur Lee, aged 21, son of the late Charles Lee, Esq. of Virginia, and a Licut, in the Navy of the U.S. He fell a vie-

a Lieut, in the Navy of the U.S. He left a vic-tim to the murderous practice of Duelling! In Brooklyn, (N. Y.) Jacob Sharpe, Esq. aged 84, for many years Judge of the County of Kings. In Gettysburg, (Penn.) Mr. Henry Heagy, Ell-led by James Hunter, who struck him with a scythe, and rearly out his head off. The decass-ed was an excellent, inoffensive young man. In New York, the Rev. Samuel Whelpley, 50.

On boar! brig Prometheus, at Newport, Mr. Edward Patten, purser's steward. In Kennebunk, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Joshus Chick, aged 71.

In Winthrop, Mr. Ezra Holmes, aged 68. In Keene, Col. Thoms Ellis, aged 95. In Northbridge, Virs. Nelly, wife of Mr. Ezekiel Knowlton, aged 35.

In Ashburnham, Elisha White, Esq. aged 38. In Princeton, Mrs. Mary Osgood, aged 54. In Royalston, Mrs. Mary, widow of Moses Mc-Callen, aged 54.

In Lancaster, Julia, dau of Gen. John Whiting. In Milford, Mr. Samuel, youngest son of Col-Benjamin Godfrey, aged 21. In Spencer, Mrs. Mary, wife of Braman Sibley.

in Shrewsbury, Mr. Abraham Lager, aged 37. In Leicester, Mrs. Eunice, wife of Mr. Abel Green, aged 51. In West-Springfield, Miss Mary Leonard, dau.

of Mr. Henry L. aged 15.
In Brookline, Miss Susan Thayer, aged 29.
In Westborough, Mary H. dau. of the late Mr.

Nehemiah Miller, aged 16.

In Ashby, killed by a full from his horse, Mr.

Jonas Jones; aged 81, a worthy and respectable
member of society.—In Rutland, Mr. Rufus member of society.—In Rutland, St. Ball, killed by the fall of a tree.—In G. ene, (Me) Reuben Keene, aged 17, in consequence of a slight wound with an axe in his ancle

in Londonderry, (N. H.) Widow Grisel Patter-son, aged Ninety-Five. In Newburyport, drowned, Simon, son of Mr. Joshua Hale, aged 9 years—he accidentally fell from a wherf while fishing—Adeline, daughter of Capt. Moses Wells, aged 11.——In Salisbury, Mrs. Dorothy, relict of Maj. Joseph Page, aged 82.

In Lynn, Mrs. Alice Chase, aged 57, wife of Mr. amuel C -In Dedham, Mr. Nathan Newell. In Medford, Mr. Benjamin Floyd, aged 71. In Newton, Mr. Bela French, aged 62

In Boston, Dr. Jeremiah Goss .- Miss Sally Sharp, aged 32 - Mary Kennedy, aged 76-Mr. Enorh Huse, aged 64.

Proposals for Publishing by Subscription, SERIES of Practical and Familiar SER-A MONS on the most important doctrines and duties of the Christian Religion. By the Rev. EDWARD COOPER, Rector of Hamstali, Ridware, and of Yoxall, in the county of St fford, and late fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.

The high reputation, which these Sermons, in a short time, have acquired in England, and the unanimous voice of approbation, with which they have been honored in this country, by gentlemen, eminent for their learning and piety, who have been priviledged with reading them, leave no doubt of their uncommon excellence. They are of a similar character and design, with Mr. Burder's Village Sermons : and by good judg. " h ve. been thought of superior execution. They are what they profess to be, "Practical and Familiar Sermons," designed for the benefit of the plainer classes of readers; although, we feel confident, they will be read with much interest by all lovers of Evangelical truth. The late Dr. Dwight, of New-Haven, in giving his opinion of the Sermons, declared, that " the doctrines and duties discussed in them, are of the highest importance to the virtue and salvation of men." "The style," he observes, " is remarkably perspicuous; at the same time, it is manly, grave and forcible.— Throughout the whole," he adds, "the author appears in the character of a faithful minister of vation of his flock, solemnly realizing his accountableness to his Master, and fervently desirous of faithfully performing his duty." The Christian Observer, whose critical justice is universally admitted, gives the most unqualified testimony to the superior excellence of Mr. Cooper's Sermons ; and closes his observations with the following remark: "Mr. Cooper, we trust will allow us to suggest to him, that he cannot perhaps more effectually promote the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom, than by continuing to disseminate thro' the medium of Sermons, such as these, the undisguised and unadulterated truths of the gos-Professor Stewart, of Andover, has expressed his approbation of them in the highest terms. In further commendation of the work, we have received the following note from the Brook-

field Association of Ministers. Messrs. E. MERRIAN & Co .- The Brookfield Association, in session at Palmer, having learned that you propose to publish an edition of the Rev. Mr. Cooper's Familiar Sermons, judging from the best information we can obtain, do cordially approve the proposal, and ardently desire that an edition of the said work may be published as being a work that is likely to be useful to ministers and private Christians. We therefore, hope that you will pursue your proposed undertaking, and that you will meet the approbation from the public, which those Sermons deserve. We also take the liberty to express our hope that all, who are disposed to encourage useful publications, will lend their influence to encourage this.

Vishing you success, we subscribe our selves,
Yours, Josuva Chosax, Moderator.
Micau Stone, Scribe, pres tem.
Palmer, June 19, 1817.

CONDITIONS. The work will be printed on good fine paper, with a fair hundsome type, and will be comprised in two vols octavo, of about 500 pages each. It will be copied from the last London edition, consisting of one vol. 8vo. and four vols. 12mo size, and will contain the whole of the five vols.

The price to subscribers will be Two Dollars per vol. neatly bound and lettered, payable on delivery of the same.

delivery of the same.

Those who subscribe for six copies and become accountable for the same, shall receive one gratis.

Subscribers, if they choose, may withdraw their names after receiving and paying for the first volume.

Persons holding subscription papers are requested to return them to R. P. & C. WIL-LIAMS, as soon as possible. July 29.

ANDREW ELLISON-Tailor. AS removed from No. 25, Hanover-street, to No. 4, Cornhill-Court, where he intends car-

rying on his business in its various branches, and hopes by unremitting attention to nuance of public favor. July 22. CARRIAGES,

FOR sale, at the Coachmaker's shop, Pleasants street, viz 3 light Coachees, with harness complete—1 light. Sukey with harness—2 new Chaise, with do—5 second hand do with do. Also Coach, Chaise & Waggon, harnesses—Collars—Netts—Wash Leathers—Sponges—Screw Wrensches—Neat's foot Oil—and all other articles appeared to the coaches were the coaches were considered to the coaches were completed to the coaches were considered to the coaches with the coaches were considered to the coaches were considered to the coaches were considered to the coaches were coaches with the coaches were considered to the coaches were coaches were considered to the coaches were coaches were considered to the coaches were coache pertaining to Carriages.—Come is and Chaire work done in all its branches. Litewise, a LIGHT WAGGON with two seats to Lar.

SAM'L JEPSON, Ja.

POETRY.

THE DRUNKARD.

Go, self-polluted, loathsome wretch, Thou scourge of human kind ; Go, waste thy substance and thy health, And beastalize thy mind. Go, haunt the taverns night and day-Thy time thus spend in vain ;
Go, league thyself with every vice,
And barter peace for pain.

Go, live accurst to social joys, Till life a burden is :

Go, court disease, and death and shame ;

Then mock thy miseries.

Go, like a demon to thy home-Destroy each comfort there : And from thy sorrowing family, Wring out the bitter tear ! Enough! enough! if aught remains Of virtue in thy soul, Forsake thy folly-mad ning course,

MISCELLANY.

And spurn the treacherous Bow L.

INTEMPERANCE.

Fifth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance. May, 1817.

[Concluded from page 126.]

The Dedham Auxiliary Society, with their annual report, forwarded an address, delivered on their anniversary, 10 Feb. 1817, by Rev. John White. This Association continue the judicious and zealous exertions, which have before marked their proceedings, to correct the abuses, which are so mischievous and general, in regard to the granting and using of licenses -From the able and interesting review, taken in this report, of the former and present state of the law, and of public opinion and practice, in our Commonwealth on the subject of intemperance, and its kindred vices; it is believed, some pretty copious extracts will be acceptable and useful.

"Before we can act with the requisite energy ourselves, and be sufficiently supported by others in what we do, to have our acts produce the desired effect, it is necessary to convince both ourselves and others, that the object is worth the means we use, and that those means are adequate to its accomplishment. There is, perhaps, no better way of producing this conviction, than by recurring to the opinions and conduct of our forefathers, on this subject; those wise, and moral, and pious, and venerable men, who founded and settled that admirable system of social regulations, under which we enjoy all that is left us of order and security in our civil state. They justly considered the religious sentiment, as the basis of man's fabric of felicity, in all stages of his existence, and the prevalence of moral habits, as essential to the superstructure. They established all those institutions, which are calculated to cultivate this sentiment, and to promote these habits; and, in addition to them, they enacted and enforced such penal regulations, as were necessary to restrain those, who were not affected by higher motives, from disturbing and injuring others, as well as themselves. They considered all immoralities, as crimes against the State. By constantly keeping the pervading influenc e of public opinion, and the arm of civil authority, on the side of virtue, and active in its cause, they produced a state of social security and enjoyment, which has hardly existed, perhaps, in any other community. They early found in a portion of their society, the prevalence of those selfish principles, and vicious inclinations, which disregard the happiness of others, and effectually blast that of those, who are influenced by them. They lost not a moment in attempting to repress these rebels against the divine order and human felicity. Hence we find their statute books filled with laws to that effect, and the records of their courts abounding with evidence of their execution. These facts, as we know, from the history of those times, do not prove the multiplicity of offences, but the patriotism of the legislature, the vigilance of the magistrate, and fidelity of the sober citizen.

" Drunkenness stands high among the immoralities, to suppress which they made many legislative regulations. They punished it by fine, by imprisonment, and even by corporal pains, according to the aggravation and repetition of the offence, and circumstances of the offender, and by requiring the offender to find sureties for good behavior. But all this they found not to be sufficient, so long as the selling of intoxicating liquors was freely allowed. Their conviction of this is strongly expressed in their acts respecting innke epers,&c. One of these, made in the early days of the country, begins thus: 'Forasmuch as drunkenness is a vice to be abhorred of all nations, especially of those who hold out and profess the gospel of Jesus Christ, and seeing any strict law will not prevail, unless the cause be taken away; it is therefore ordered,' &c. They then proceed to make various regulations respecting licenses, &c. and for the suppression of intemperance. In another act, they declare that ' licensed houses ought to be improved to the right ends and uses, for which they are designed, namely, for the receiving, refreshment, and entertainment of travellers and strangers, and to serve the public eccasions of the towns and places, in which they are, and not to be nurseries of vice and debauchery, as is too frequent-ly practised by some, to the hurt of many persons, by mispending their time and money in such houses, to the ruin of families." They then proceed to require that the laws respecting licenses, and those against frunkenness, &c. be read in every town, at the annual March meetings, and to 'enurors, tythingmen, constables, or other officers, whom it doth concern, to exert

their utmost zeal and vigor in seeing that

kept, and that the violaters thereof be duly presented and punished; and the selectmen and other principal, well disposed persons, in each town, desirous of a reformation, are exhorted and directed to countenance, accompany, assist, and join with the justices and other officers, in their attempts to discover and suppress the violations of those laws."

"Fortunately they did not exhort and direct in vain. There was then prevalent a spirit of patriotism, enlightened with just views of the true foundation of social happiness, and having reference to higher authority, than the opinion of the vicious .-Great regard was then had to the moral and religious character of those, who were promoted to office. Public officers, of every grade, were, therefore, vigilant in the execution of the laws, and found all necessary aid from private citizens. If an association had been then formed, for the suppression of intemperance, it would not have been a question, whether they would meet with sufficient support. But no such association was then necessary. The whole body of sober citizens was, in effect, such an one. They needed no other regulations, than the laws of God and their country, and no other stimulus to enforce them, than a sense of duty. "This state of things continued, with

little abatement, till the contest arose with the parent country, which unsettled our civil institutions, introduced among us foreign armies, made our citizens familiar with the vices of camps, and broke down those sober habits, which had before been the ornament and security of society .-There was, however, enough of the good spirit left to enable us to form excellent constitutions of government, and to enact many good and wholesome laws, for the preservation of morals under them; but not enough to command obedience to those laws, from a sense of duty, and not enough to secure the general punishment of the breaches of them, from the same sense. This lax state of society has continued & increased, till the more considerate of the sober portion of the community have become seriously alarmed, and have turned, and are turning, their attention to the means of checking its progress, and, if possible, bringing back the public morals to their ancient standard. A noble enterprise, worthy the co-operation of every Christian and patriot! When we consider, what a vast number of societies have already been formed, under various names, in different parts of the community, embracing so large a portion of the most valuable and influential citizens, all operating to the same ultimate end; have we not great encouragement to hope for a highly beneficial result? The general Society, with which we are associated, has selected, for its specific object of operation, a branch of immorality, which is acknowledged, on all hands, to have increased to a most enormous degree, and to be most pernicious in its effects. The statements, which they have made, in their publications, of the quantities of ardent spirit consumed in the country, are truly astonishing, and would be incredible, were they not founded on official documents. The only question, on which there seems to be any remaining doubt, is, whether a remedy be practicable, and what are the means? Is not this the obvious answer ?- If we use the means, which our forefathers used, we have every reason to expect they will be blessed with a great degree of success .-Let us, by conversation, by writing, by example, endeavor to raise the standard of public sentiment, to draw public attention, to enlist public opinion; and let us, according to the pledge we have given in our constitution, 'promote the execution of the good and wholesome laws of the Commonwealth, on the subject." The new auxiliaries, of which information

has been recently received, are at Hanover & Marblehead. The former has primary respect to the suppression of intemperance; but, also, combines the general purpose of promoting morality. Their Constitution was adopted 4 April, 1816, and, at the adjournment of the meeting, 11 November, it was voted to become auxiliary to the " Massachusetts Society." It is one of their articles, that an appropriate address be delivered at each annual meeting. The first, by John Winslow, Esq. was forwarded with the constitution. The number of subscribers is stated as about sixty. In the letter, signed John Winslow, President ; John Wilder, Secretary, it is said-"The Trustees of our Society, to whom that service was assigned, have written to the retailers in this town, earnestly requesting them to desist, in future, from violating the laws of the State, regulating licensed houses. These letters produced, for a time, considerable effect. But for a season past, the retailers have, without much disguise, suffered ardent spirits to be drank in their stores. In consequence of this, the Association, at their last meeting, chose a special committee, to prosecute, without delay, those offenders, against whom suffi-cient evidence may be obtained."

The other new auxiliary has taken the name of " The Marblehead Union Moral Society;" and was organized, 29 April, 1817. The number of subscribers is about fifty. A few extracts from the preamble, and articles of their constitution, happily ex-press their leading motives, and aims. "For the promotion of public virtue, the single efforts of individuals cannot be so effectual,as the combined efforts of the associated friends of morality, on account of the limited influence of private example, and the obstacles, usually attending private endeavors. Extions have been productive of very beneficial effects. Their salutary influence has been extensively felt, and acknowledged, and the prejudices, they have occasionally had to encounter, have been proved to be ill-founded. In this way, the friends of order, virtue, and humanity, without dia-tinction of sects or parties, have prudently

the said several laws be duly observed and | combined their efforts, to check the progress of vice, and to improve the character and condition of society, with the most animating success.

"We cannot contemplate the prevalence of intemperance, and the destructive evils, which usually follow in its train, but with alarming apprehensions. We cannot regard the spread of idleness, mendicity, and Sabbath-breaking, with cold indifference, or as of trifling consequence.

" We are aware of the delicate and arduous nature, as well as magnitude, of our undertaking. We feel the importance of great prudence and circumspection in every movement respecting it. In entering upon this association, we wish not to be considered as affecting superior sanctity of character, or as claiming any prerogative, which does not belong to others in common with ourselves. We know that all have their faults and imperfections ;-that we have the same passions and infirmities, and are exposed to the same temptations, with our fellow-men. It is to multiply and strengthen the means and motives of our own virtue, that we associate, as well as to encourage and to promote the virtue, and to restrain the vices of others.

" The members of this Association agree that they will not furnish to the men they employ, a daily allowance of ardent spirits, nor give it, except in cases of particular necessity; and that they will exert their influence to effect a change in the fashion of entertaining friends and visitors, and for ardent spirits will emulate each other in presenting mild and safe substitutes.

" The members of this Association a. gree, by their example and influence to promote a due regard to the Sabbath and to religious institutions, and to aid Tythingmen in the legal discharge of their duty.

"The members of this Association, while they would not withhold relief from any proper object of Christian charity, pledge themselves to discourage public beggary.

In conclusion, the Board feel authorized to say to their associates, and auxiliaries, Be not weary nor discouraged, not doubting. Let us proceed with a firm and prudent step. Let us persevere, with hope, and confidence, that some important good has flowed from our past efforts; and that much may follow our future attempts. The cause in which we have engaged, is one of the noblest. Benevolence smiles complacently on it. Piety pours forth in its behalf, most fervent prayers. The wise and good, of our fellow creatures, approve and encourage the plan. The ministering Spirits of mercy, we may trust, contemplate it with favor, and joy in all its fruits of reformation. The compassionate Redeemer, who came from heaven to earth, to seek and save the lost," we hope, may notice and reward these means, used to reclaim transgressors; and the God of love may vouchsafe his crowning blessing.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Agricultural Register. Advantages of Carrots in fattening Oxen,

Nothing can exceed this root in fattening oxen but they should have some sweet hay to eat with it, and they will thrive much better on it if they are stalled. It nourishes them and soon makes them fit for the butcher. Some oxen will not take to eating them kindly at first. For these, must every day be less and less boiled, till they come to eat them quite raw, which in a little while the nicest will do. I also find carrots very excellent for increasing the milk of cows.

Hogs are are very fond of carrots, and they

make them thrive apace; but they should al-ways be given to them boiled, as they will with great difficulty be induced to cat a sufficient quantity of them raw. It will be proper, however, to give them before they are killed, either a few bushels of barley meal, or some corn, which will complete their fattening to admiration.

There is not a better and more heartening food for horses than carrots, if given them with discretion. They need have no corn, and much less hay than they would otherwise eat. I have all my life heard it said that carrots were exceeding good to make horses long-winded; and some jockies will, I have been informed, feed a brokeninded horse some little time wth carrots before they sell him, when he may very well be passed off for a horse that is only a little thick winded

A horse dealer in my neighborhood, when he buys a poor, half-starved beast, if he has youth on his side, always fats him up with carrots before he takes him to market: and this practice he finds answers very well, as the horse is sooner go into flesh with carrots than any other food; and they are besides wholesome, breeding in him no foul humors.

All the danger seems to be to the purchaser who, if he imprudently put the horse to too hard work, is in a manner sure to break either his wind or his heart; for as the horse was very suddenly got into flesh, his strength is not proportioned to his bulk, till fie has been kept on dry meal.

That a horse thus fed should not be immediately fit for any hard labor, must not be used as an argument against carrots being a proper food for horses. It must be considered that this man

takes a half starved horse, and give him at once his fill of a nourishing food: in fact, too nourish-ing, as it fills him with flesh faster than he can gather strength. Directions to take the Honey from Bees, without killing them.

Mr. HEISKELL.—Having for three years had a trial of taking the Honey from Bees, without killing them, I deem it a duty to communicate to you the pleasing method I have obtained from the valuable work, called Dr. Willich's Domestic Encyclopaedia, which I hope you will insert in your paper for the benefit of lovers of Bees, particularly for those who wish to act a humane part towards od's Creation, and you will oblige your well-SOLONON HENELE. New-Market, Shenandoah County, ? Virginia, June 6th, 1816.

The following observations were published by George Morgan, Raq. formerly of Princeton, New-Jersey. " Several writers on the management of been, have given very ingenious directions for taking their new made boney, without destroying those have given very ingenious directions for taking their new made boney, without destroying those useful creatures. My humanity, hurt at the idea of setting fire to the fatal match, induced me to imitate their methods; particularly those of Mr. Wildman, and the Rev. Mr. White, whose directions I observed very attentively, with some success; but my expectations were not gratified, as I found young brooks in every hive I took, and consequently the honey obtained was impure.—

ered an agreeable, safe, and easy way to take the honey, without the least injury or disturbance of

As I have experienced great pleasure, and some benefit from my discovery, I take this opportunity to lay it before the Agricultural Society. My boxes are made after the manner of Mr.

White's, of any well seasoned wood, ten inches square in the clear; in pairs, with communication at the sides, for the bees to pass freely from one box to another, a pane of glass. (7 by 9) with a sliding shutter, may be put into the back part of each box, through which you may see the bees at work. Any person who can handle a saw and hammer, may make the boxes at a small expence.

The communications between the boxes are at top and bottom; those at top should be three inches long, and half an inch wide to serve as streets or alleys betwixt the hives.

The communications at hottom should be five or six inches long and three fourths of an inch-deep, so as to afford a free passage from one hive

The mouth of the hive may be from three to ten inches long, and half an inch deep. In the busy season, this wide entrance facilitates the bees going out and coming in, and may be contracted at pleasure in autumn.

Early the next morning after having a swarm of bees in one of these boxes, I add another to it, the door of which I close until the bees begin to work in it ; when I open it to facillitate their in-

Each box, of the above dimensions, will contain thirty pounds of honey. An early swarm, in a favorable situation & season, will fill two boxes, and cast out several swarms, each of which will fill two boxes with honey.

As winter approaches, all the bees collect

themselves into one box, and will leave the other, with its contents, to the use of the owner, whose profit, in good seasons, will be 90lb of honey and several additional swarms, for every stock kept over the preceding winter-15 or 201b of honey are sufficient to keep a stock over our longest winters, but I leave them 30ib.

Thus I acquire the purest honey, without the use of the match, or any trouble in dividing or disturbing the bees : for on turning up the hives (which have no glasses) I discover, immediately, that in which the bees are collected, and I carry off the other without a single bee in it.

* I did not find it necessary to make use of the panes of Glass mentioned above, in order to know in which box the bees were. I found them always in the box I hived them in, clustered around the Queen. Instead of the panes of Glass, I made a hole in the top of each box 3 inches in diameter,-set a quart Glass Tumbler with the mouth downwards over the hole; then an earthen vessel over it (to prevent the sun from melting the wax.) I found it very pleasing to see the tumbler filled with the thes of honey in a few weeks. When it was filled, I cut the comb with a thin bladed knife in the evening, set the tumbler to the side of the bee box, struck with the knife the sides of the tumbler, and in a short time the bees left the comba to the satisfaction of the spectators. P. S. I find the same directions are in the valuable work called " ARTISTS MANDAL"

A most valuable Remedy

For a Lumeness proceeding from a fixed contraction of the parts affected—from the pen of a celebrated English Surgeon.

Many years ago, while I lived at Yeovil, in Somersetshire, my advice was desired for a poor man's child, a boy about 8 or 9 years of age, one of whose legs were contracted more than when a person is sitting in a chair. He could not stretch it out, nor move it; neither could it be extended by any person, without an injury to the part affected. I prescribed a relaxing liniment, of which currier's oil was the chief ingredient, and ordered the parts affected to be gently rubbed with it; but it was of no great service.

The probable just consequence of this boy's living without the use of that limb, very much mored my pity; and while I was considering what further might be done for his relief, it came into my mind that the glovers of the town bro't lamb and kid skins (which were dry, stiff and them with a liquor made of yolk of eggs and water. Hereupon I reasoned thus with myself, viz: since this egg liquor is so efficacious in removing conactions from the parts of the dead animal fibres, vessels and membranes, (by art made dry, stiff and hard,) why may it not be as effectual, when sufficiently applied to living animal fibres and membranes, in a state of contraction? And I resolved to try its efficacy in the case of this poor boy. I ordered the contracted parts of his leg to be gently rubbed two or three times a day

with the egg liquor, and by this means, he easily recovered the perfect use of his leg

This egg liquor I advise to be made in the following manner, viz: Take the yolk of a new laid egg, let it be beaten with a spoon to the greatest thinness; then, by a spoonful at a time, add three ounces of pure water, agitating the mixture continually, that the egg and water may be well-

The liquor may be applied to the parts contracted coid, or only milk warm, by a gentle friction for a few minutes, three or four times a day.

This remedy I have since advised in like cases, and with the like happy success; and others to whom I have communicated it, have found the same advantage from it in like cases.

And as this communication may be useful to

persons lame by a contraction of some muscles of the body, I hope it may be acceptable to you and to the public, from, Sir, Yours, &c. London, May, 1764. T.

THE JEW'S LEAP.

dangerous and frightful Pass, over which Capt. Riley and his fellow-sufferers travelled, in their journey from Santa Cruz towards Mogadore, as related in his narrative.

The path we were now obliged to follow, was not more than two feet wide in one place, and on our left it broke off in a precipice of some hundred feet deep to the sea; the smallest slip of the mule or camel would have plunged it and its rider down the rocks to inevitable and instant death, as there was no bush or other thing to lay hold of by which a man might save his life. Very fortunately for for us there had been no rain for a considerable time previous, so that the road was now dry. Rais told me when it was wet it was never attempted, and that many fatal accidents had happened there within his remembrance; though there was another road which led round over the mountains far within the country. One of these accidents he said he would mention. "A company of Jews, six in number, from Santa Eruz for Morocco, came to this place with their loaded mules in the twilight; after sunset; being very anxious to get past it before dark, and supposing no other travellers would venture to meet them or dare to pass it in the night, they did not take or dare to pass it in the night, they did not take the precaution to look out, and call aloud before they entered on it; for there is a place built out on they entered on it; for there is a place built out on each end of this dangerous piece of road, from whence one may see if there are others on it; not being quite half a mile in length, a person by hallooing out can be heard from one end to the other, and it is the practice of all who go that way to give this signal. A company of Moors had entered at the other end, going towards Santa Cruz at the same time; and they also supposing that no others would dare to pass it at that hour, came on without the usual precaution. About half way over, and in the most difficult place, the two parties met—there was no possibility

as the Jews-neither per ed to throw the Jews down though they had always been and forced to submit to every yet finding themsels. yet finding themselves in this p without the possibility of ret unwilling to break their necks r modate the Moors, the foremost carefully over the head of his mule, a stick in his hand; the Moor nearest same, and came forward to attack his scimitar; both were fighting for same, and came forward to attack has seimitar: both were fighting for the neither could retreat—the Jew's man pitched down the crapky steep, and atoms by the fall—the Jew's stick was the principal by the seimitar. atoms by the fall—the Jew's stick was ed to pieces by the scimitar; when was impossible for him to save bis life the Moor in his arms, and springer of cipice, both were instantly huried to—two more of the Jews and one Mor lives in the same way, together wither and the three Jews, who made out to honted down and killed by the relation to the place has ever since been cilled. the place has ever since been called the place has ever since been called leap." It is, indeed, enough to produce even in the head of a sailor, and if he the story before getting on this fright am-not certain but that my images have disturbed my faculties, and rule capable of proceeding with safety in certifolds path. perilous path.

The Kraken, or Sea-Mar In the setting of the New York & ciety, May 6, Dr. Mitchell madein tion, recapitulating the evidence abefore published, of the existence of sea monster, far exceeding the vi-which he denominates the eight of fish, and concludes the communication

following facts, derived from Captain After all this, as if to make a certain as possible, Capt. Fashing he the journal of the ship Volunter, on him, bound to the South Seas, that he latitude of 29° south, on the Alac additional towards. sailing towards Terra del Fuego, he these monsters of the deep. It was of August, when the ocean was cir vessel proceeding at the rate of for hour. During the brightness of a fire the Capt. and officers were taking the low, the boatswain alarmed them that ed a rock at some distance ahead di They all proceeded to the deck, and no themselves that the supposed rock rai body, and that its impulse was possoriginating within itself, and not decurrents of water or air. Being sorn was an animal, they discovered his a directly across the ship's direction. timed straight forward with the exp passing ahead of him. But his pu such that there was a necessity of m of him, or of keeping away to go behalf ship was first kept away to clear his mediately after passing his wate, broad a little to reconnoitre him. He was more water; but a part, apparently of the ship's boat upside down, was above to His visible magnitude was estimated at dred and ten feet, or more from side to surface was uneven, as if correl weeds and barnacles or shells. He pagard whatever to the ship, and the bills gard whatever to the ship, and the billso over him as over a shoal or not. It posed that his eyes were discoved, something like fins or a tails at the determinate judgment of his bill, turn, ner of swimming, could be formed, party son of his vastness, and partly because of cesalment under water. On the whole were glad to leave him unmolested; of the seamen, for several days, retain ror of the impression so strongly, that it constantly on the watch for kraken, that they might all be lost, by enc an enormous creature in the night"

PRAYER ANSWERED

Extract of a letter from a young gentlem ginia, to his friend in Provident When we arrived at Frederick found that the session of the Episcopal tion had just commenced. I attend twice each day for a week, which was of session, where I heard preaching, sure has not been excelled in eloquent (would I could say in effect) since the age. We had there another Paul—non religious eloquence and enthusiasist the service of God, as he was formerly wickedness and in mad opposition to of the gospel. I must tell you his was a native of Virginia, a man of h tune, and education, and emphatically of the world." He had a slave of a position, who had been taught to read, and habit of collecting the blacks in the hood, for the purpose of reading and to them the scriptures, and of proceeding to R. C's knowledge, the slave ed to be severely flogged; and was all time forbidden to preach, or to hold again, on pain of a severe punishment was riding home one evening soon after sed a cabin where he heard the roles aed a cabin where he heard the voter as engaged in prayer. He dismount displeasure and with his whip in his to the door, where, pausing, he heard fervently praying God to forgive him he forgave him. The prayer was hear tion seized the sinner, and he sunk pakenes, joining the astonished negroes prayer to God for forgiveness he preaching about twelve months with success." success.

ANECDOTE OF LORD LITTLE The late ford Littleton was the son i man, who to his other high qualities of exalted piety. The son was gay, centious. His father often remostrate on his way of living in the serious and ate spirit of a Christian father. tells us that on a certain occasion the strances had considerable effect. His urged him to pray-he went into he that intent-and had bent his knees when it occurred to him that somebody
him through the key-hole. He dele
rise and stop it; and while doing this
that it might he as well to let down to
Before he had finished this process hos
lively music that struck up in the site
his attention, and grown first to his attention, and gave a firt to thoughts. He immediately girded on and went to the theatre; and here, on the state of th

and went to the theatre; and here, sa amusements of the place put me into myself, and out of the humor of praying the place put me into myself, and out of the humor of praying settling the question whether it become and religious people to encourage the Ought they to give support to that we religious in pressions, which destroy of a pious parent's admonitions, shift ple out of the humor of praying?

THE RECORDS

Is published every Tuesday Price lars a year, payable within the first is or, if paid in advance, 12 per cent is Upwards of 1400 copies are circulated.

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